



WESLEY COLLEGE

By daring & by doing

YEAR 12 MATHEMATICS METHODS
Differentiation Techniques & the Exponential Function
Test 1

Name: Solutions

Marks: /45

Time: 55 minutes

Calculator Free (25 marks)

1. [7 marks]

Differentiate the following functions and simplify:

a) $y = (1 + 3x^3)^5$ [2]

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= 5(1 + 3x^3)^4 \cdot 9x^2 \\ &= 45x^2(1 + 3x^3)^4 \end{aligned}$$

b) $y = \sqrt{\pi} e^{x^2+1}$ [2]

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \sqrt{\pi} \cdot 2x e^{x^2+1} \\ &= 2\sqrt{\pi} x e^{x^2+1} \end{aligned}$$

c) $y = (1 - x^2)e^{4x}$ [3]

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= 4e^{4x}(1 - x^2) + e^{4x}(-2x) \\ &= 2e^{4x}(2 - 2x^2 - x) \\ \text{or } &-2e^{4x}(2x^2 + x - 2) \end{aligned}$$

2. [5 marks]

a) Consider $f(x) = \frac{(x-2)^2}{e^{x-2}}$, clearly show that $f'(x) = \frac{-x^2 + 6x - 8}{e^{x-2}}$ [3]

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{2(x-2)e^{x-2} - e^{x-2}(x-2)^2}{(e^{x-2})^2} \\ &= \frac{\cancel{e^{x-2}}(x-2)(2-x+2)}{(e^{x-2})^{\cancel{2}+1}} \\ &= \frac{(x-2)(4-x)}{e^{x-2}} = \frac{-x^2 + 6x - 8}{e^{x-2}} \end{aligned}$$

b) Determine the x-ordinates of the point(s) where the gradient of the curve is zero. [2]

$$\begin{aligned} y' = 0 &\Rightarrow -x^2 + 6x - 8 = 0 \\ &(x-2)(4-x) = 0 \\ &x = 2, 4 \end{aligned}$$

3. [3 marks]

Determine the equation of the tangent to the curve $y = 3x^2 + e^{2x} + 3$ at the point $(1, 6+e^2)$.

$$y' = 6x + 2e^{2x}$$

$$y'(1) = 6 + 2e^2$$

∴ eqn of tangent:

$$y = (6 + 2e^2)x + c$$

$$(1, 6+e^2)$$

$$\therefore 6 + e^2 = (6 + 2e^2) \cdot 1 + c$$

$$c = -e^2$$

$$\therefore \text{eqn is } y = (6 + 2e^2)x - e^2$$

4. [3 marks]

The curve $y = a\sqrt{x} + 3x$ has a gradient of 4 when $x = 1$.

Calculate the value of 'a'.

$$y' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 3$$
$$= \frac{a}{2\sqrt{x}} + 3$$

$$y'(1) = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{2\sqrt{1}} + 3 = 4$$

$$\frac{a}{2} = 1$$

$$a = 2$$

5. [4 marks]

If $z = 6 - x^2$ and $y = \sqrt{z}$ determine:

a) $\frac{dz}{dx} = -2x$

[1]

b) $\frac{dy}{dz} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}}$

[1]

c) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \times \frac{dz}{dx}$

[2]

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}} \times -2x$$

$$= \frac{-x}{\sqrt{z}}$$

$$= \frac{-x}{\sqrt{6-x^2}}$$

6. [3 marks]

Given $y = x + \sqrt{x^2 - 4}$ show that $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{-4}{(\sqrt{x^2 - 4})^3}$

$$y' = 1 + \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 4)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x$$

$$= 1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4}}$$

$$y'' = \frac{1 \cdot \sqrt{x^2 - 4} - x \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 4)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x}{x^2 - 4}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 4} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4}}}{x^2 - 4}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 - 4 - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4} (x^2 - 4)}$$

$$= \frac{-4}{(x^2 - 4)^{3/2}}$$

$$= \frac{-4}{(\sqrt{x^2 - 4})^3}$$

Calculator Section**(10 marks)**

7. [6 marks]

The temperature, $T^{\circ}\text{C}$, of a bronze casting t seconds after being removed from a kiln was modelled by $T = T_0 e^{-0.0034t}$ for $0 \leq t \leq 800$.

- a) How long, to the nearest second, did it take for the initial temperature of the casting to halve? [2]

$$\text{ie } T = 0.5 T_0$$

$$\text{ie } e^{-0.0034t} = 0.5$$

$$\therefore t = 203.866$$

$$\sim 204 \text{ s}$$

- b) Determine the initial temperature of the casting, given that it had cooled to 787°C after one minute. [2]

NB one minute = 60s

$$787 = T_0 e^{-0.0034 \times 60}$$

$$\therefore T_0 = 965.0966$$

$$\sim 965^{\circ}\text{C}$$

- c) Can the above rate of change model be used to calculate how long it takes the temperature of the casting to fall below 40°C ? Explain your answer. [2]

$$T < 40 \text{ for } 0 \leq t \leq 800?$$

$$965.0966 e^{-0.0034t} < 40$$

$$\therefore t > 936.279$$

outside domain

\therefore model can't be used.

6

7.8 [4 marks]

The rate of decay of a radio-active material is proportional to the amount present

i.e. $\frac{dM}{dt} = -kM$ where M is the amount of radio-active material in grams and t is in years.

Given that it takes 100 years for ten grams of the materials to decay to eight grams, determine:

- a) the mass present after 50 years, if ten grams were originally present

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dm}{dt} &= -km \Rightarrow m = m_0 e^{-kt} \\ 8 &= 10 e^{-100k} \\ k &= 2.2314 \times 10^{-3} \\ m(50) &= 10 e^{2.2314 \times 10^{-3}(50)} \\ &= 8.944 \text{ g}\end{aligned}$$

- b) the material's half-life.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{half-life} &\Rightarrow e^{-kt} = 0.5 \\ \therefore t &= 310.628 \\ &\sim 310.63 \text{ years.}\end{aligned}$$

4